

## The State Legislature.

EDITOR REBEL: I have recently heard many suggestions in favor of gubernatorial action in an early convening of the Legislature of Tennessee. I believe you have said nothing in your valuable journal on the subject. What do you think of it? It seems to me highly important in view of the present revolutionary condition of things, and the circumstances attendant upon the fact that one half of our territory is in the hands of our enemies, and the term of office of the Governor and the members of the Legislature is approaching an end. Please call the attention of our worthy and able Governor to the subject. If there are any vacancies in the Legislative body which can be filled, it ought to be done at once. I need not specify the several topics which demand legislative suit to the crisis. They are patent to every intelligent mind. Respectfully,  
M.

## FROM HUNTSVILLE.

Special Correspondence of the Daily Rebel.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Jan. 19th 1863.

Dr. Thomas Fearn, one of the ablest men and most public spirited citizens Huntsville ever had, was buried here yesterday. He was a man of rare accomplishments and distinguished talents. In his death the State of Alabama and the whole Confederacy has sustained a great loss. He was a member of the Provisional Congress at Montgomery, and his wise counsel, doubtless, contributed much in forming the Provisional and permanent Constitutions of the Confederate States. The District Court of the Confederate States will meet here to-day. The charge of the presiding judge to the Grand Jury will be very interesting and important, especially upon the subject of selling cotton to the enemy. I will endeavor to hear the charge and give you a full account of so much of it as is likely to be of interest to your readers.

In my first letter I promised to give you an account of the vandalism of the Yankees in Middle Tennessee, but as so much has been said on that subject, and the instances are so numerous, I will only add a few more. What they did in Franklin county you have long since learned from your correspondent G. In Bedford county, so far as I could learn, they did not commit many depredations. This may have been owing to the fact that many of the prominent and influential citizens about Shelbyville were, and so far as I could learn still are, in favor of the Lincoln Government. Some of them, occupying high positions in society, I am informed, excuse if they do not justify Lincoln's infamous proclamation. I hope for their own reputation this is a mistake. How any Southern man, or even any honorable Northern man can defend that embodiment of villainy, is to me incomprehensible.

In Lincoln and Marshall counties they did but little damage, perhaps because these counties were not in their line of march so much as the others. In Maury they did more injury than in the counties above mentioned. They had troops stationed at Columbia during the whole summer under the command of Brig. Gen. Negley. This man, as I learn, was in the habit of arresting citizens, impressing upon them fines of from one hundred to two thousand dollars, and forcing them to go through the solemn mockery of taking an oath of allegiance to a government they detested. Such oaths are justly regarded by our government as mere nullities and only serve to show the meanness and tyranny of the Government or General attempting to enforce them. What Negley did with the money he forced from the people of Maury county, whether he paid it to his government, kept it himself or divided it among his friends, is not known. He also, as I was informed, arrested the wife of the gallant Major Anderson, compelled her to give a bond and ordered her to be sent beyond the Yankee lines under penalty of being treated as a spy if ever found again within their lines. By his order the house of an unoffending and peaceable citizen, Joshua R. Mooney, living seven miles from Columbia, was burned. Some Southern soldiers, whom Negley called guerrillas, fired upon a railroad train near Mooney's house, for which act he was in no wise responsible, and this was the only expense Negley had for his brutal order. The dwelling house, negro cabins, barn and stables were all destroyed. Mrs. Mooney was refused the privilege of taking her wearing apparel, or even the garments of her deceased daughter from the house.

Everything about the house was burned, and they were driven from their home for no offence. Several houses in Columbia, including Jackson College, the gun factory, a valuable mill, near the place, and one or two private dwellings in town were burned. Is it not strange that men who acted in this manner were added by any portion of the citizens, invited to social parties, entertained in the most social manner, driven in their carriages and otherwise treated as an intimate friend, and not as a vile enemy? Whenever an enemy occupies the country, I am free to admit, it is the duty of citizens so long as they are not molested or interfered with, to treat the officers and soldiers of the hostile army with common civility; but this is very different from extending to them the kindness and hospitality due only to chosen friends. It is no doubt true that many persons, during the Yankee occupation, did things through apprehension of injury to themselves or their property, at which their feelings revolted; but there were some who by their very act showed their preference for the Yankee officers over Confederate soldiers. Such instances were however rare, and it is deeply to be regretted that they occurred at all. Whenever such marks of esteem and regard have been shown by the citizens there is no satisfactory excuse that can be offered. They have come as invaders and enemies and they have no right to expect the treatment of friends and associates. The rules of war require that citizens should not play the part of spies while in the enemy's lines, nor molest them so long as they observe the rules of civilized warfare. This is the full extent of courtesy that honorable soldiers or officers in any army will require. What will be done with those who rendered active assistance to the enemy I am not prepared to say. That is a matter to be determined by the proper authorities. Individually I have no desire to see them in prison, either in person or in property, but it does seem right and proper that they should be required to go with their chosen friends. At least they cannot hope to enjoy that same social position as those who have been willing to sink their all upon the success of our cause. They are not of us, and they should not remain with us. Men who are not willing to risk their all in our behalf are not the men for such times as these. We now want no summer soldiers and sunshine patriots.

—for these are indeed the "times that try men's souls." Let it be considered that I intended to include the whole town of Shelbyville in my remarks, permit me to say that notwithstanding we have many bitter and vindictive enemies there, yet there are some of the truest Southern citizens, male and female, in the State residing in that place. The brightness of their example is increased by the very darkness which surrounds them.

## CONFEDERATE.

## From the Army of Middle Tennessee.

Special Correspondence of the Rebel.

SHELBYVILLE, TENNESSEE.  
Jan. 17, 1863.

Day before yesterday when I would have dreamed you a blue or two, the clouds, which all day long, massive and black, had shut out the light of the sun, poured their moisture down upon my tent in such large drench that I was compelled to forego my labor of love. It was a dreary night, "with visage deadly sad." Not a solitary star glimmered in the firmament, no moon rising in cloudy majesty, unveiled her pearly light. Black and pitchy darkness silenced the broken song of the sentinel, as he paced his solitary rounds. Floods of rain, frequent and furious, dashed through the broken ridges of a thousand clouds piled bill on bill, until at length it came in floods unbroken and in solid torrents. You know the difficulty of keeping dry in tents, during a storm, under circumstances the most favorable. This night, things worked wrong on all sides—Bess (an Ethiopian Imp) had failed in setting the pegs so securely—the wind would get under the canvas, and with it the driving rain. The fire, after struggling bravely, was at last extinguished. What could be done? Just nothing, and so we rolled up in our blankets—Kelly and I, and made the best of it. The storm raged furiously all night, and yesterday the rain was changed to snow—the air keen and cutting—and reminding one of Spenser's description of winter.

"Lastly came winter, clothed all in fize,  
Chattering his teeth, for cold that did him chill;  
While on his hoary beard his breath did freeze,  
And the dull drops that from his purple bill,  
As from a linbeck did adown distill."

You will be glad to know that as a general thing, our army is well supplied with comfortable clothing, though some of our boys are but poorly shod. Every one in while an order comes from headquarters, to have a list made of all the men who need clothing, or shoes, but some how, the clothing and shoes don't always come. Now that the earth is covered with snow, and the keen blustering blasts, cut to the very quick, we trust our Quartermasters will be a little more active than in their wont. All is quiet along our front. Our admirable cavalry under Wharton, Wheeler and others, keep a close watch on the enemy. We hear of frequent outrages perpetrated on our friends in and around Murfreesboro, by the Abolition forces. Homes are burned, provisions stolen—negroes forced from their homes, and citizens compelled to surrender their money, even. One feels like adding a hearty amen to the prayer of a little six year old refugee from Nashville, who on hearing of Gen'l Bragg's retreat, or retrograde—added to his evening devotions, this petition, "O Lord make that man go right back to Nashville!"

Keen on the battle field, and in the heat of action, amid the din of arms, and the yell of savage rage, there occur now and then some of the most touching scenes. As McCown's division was moving to a charge in the recent battle, a frightened rebel, dived through the lines and made good time on his feet. One of the boys wheeled about and addressed him as follows: "Run old fellow, run—if I had no more at stake than you have, I'd run too!"

I had the pleasure of meeting Miss Annie Patterson, a day or two since. She is the young lady for whose arrest Rosecrans has offered a reward. On several occasions she succeeded in passing the enemy's pickets and brought to us important information. She lost her father in the late battle. She is enlisted heart and soul in the great struggle and though the family have been robbed of nearly all they possessed—she is as ready to suffer, or as the bravest of the brave. When I looked upon tender woman who have walked through the blazing furnace, I cannot but feel that they are supported by that Holy One, who of old, stood by the three women, when they underwent the trial of their constancy, and who has given this sacred pledge to His church—"Lo I am with you always."

Many, and rich are the lessons, we as a people, are learning now. We are learning patience and fortitude. Patience, that heavenly grace by which we bear with a calm and untroubled temper those ills which "the craft and subtlety of the devil or man worketh against us." Fortitude, that state of mind, arising from an unshaken trust in God, enabling us to stand firm and collected in times of difficulty and danger, or to persevere with a steady unyielding purpose in the path of duty. It is a hard discipline—but we shall be purified to a higher civilization—a civilization richer in grace—richer in all that enables our race than we have yet attained unto. God grant that our nation may bear the mark of the holy cross upon its brow.

## WALTER BUTT.

## The Importance of Holding Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Rebel.

COTTON VALLEY, ALA.,  
Jan. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the Rebel: I have been much pleased with the tone and spirit, of the many articles I have seen copied from your paper. Especially have I admired the coolness, and independence displayed by you in denouncing the appellation of "Rebel," given to us by our enemies, and in meeting and repelling their impudently false charges, and insinuations of superiority in patriotism, implied by the application of the term to us.

But sir, we are not Rebels in any true and proper sense of the word—we are patriots and freemen, contending for our just rights, liberties, and independence, which we had achieved, at least in an equal degree, with our present would-be oppressors, long before the present race had any existence. Counting too for this great boon, handed down to us by our ancestors, in as open, honorable, and legal manner. Hence it is no "rebellion," but a patriotic and legitimate warfare, on our part, to secure for ourselves and posterity, the inestimable blessings of free, self government, civil and religious liberty, and a national independence of all Yankee creation, etc. Shall we ever falter in such a cause? God forbid!

wish you all success, in so noble and pure a cause. Onward is success! Backward is defeat, disgrace and death, to all we hold sacred and dear!!

For God's sake urge on our military authorities to hold and contest every inch of ground in Tennessee, as indeed everywhere else; and not to yield a particle, farther than is absolutely necessary, for present safety and repose and recruiting our energies. Our army in Tennessee should be reinforced, if for nothing else than the moral effect. That is too fine a country to be devastated by so scandal a foe, and if it were possible, Nashville should be invested and recaptured, without any more delay. But pardon this digression, these remarks were the result of thoughts suggested by recent events of the great battle of Murfreesboro. I hope Gen'l Bragg will not fall back too far!!  
W. F. H.

## TELEGRAPHIC.

[SPECIAL TO THE DAILY REBEL.]

## FROM RICHMOND.

## NORTHERN NEWS.

## The Alabama Sinks an Ironclad.

## REVOLUTION IN THE NORTHWEST—A NORTHWESTERN CONFEDERACY BOLDLY ADVOCATED.

## VALLINGDIGHAN FAVORS AN ARMISTICE.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Dispatches to Northern journals, dated Cairo 14th, repeat the story of the capture of Arkansas Post, and say that the Rebels were cut off from retreat on both sides of the river. N. official information has reached here concerning the affair.

Northern dispatches confirm the news of the Confederate success on the Cumberland river, and acknowledge the destruction of the Federal transports and gunboats, but give the credit to Forrest instead of Wheeler.

The building of the Railroad by the Federals towards King Grove Con. T. House and ordinary road along the swamp, protecting the same by a strong redoubt, would seem to indicate that a forward movement on the Rapid. Hannock was designed to be made in earnest, whilst the operations in North Carolina were designed as a feint to draw troops from Lee's army.

Alexander Galt, the gifted young Sculptor, died yesterday, of small-pox.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, commends the assessment of a tax upon property and gross income, sufficient to yield a revenue of at least forty-eight millions of dollars, and shows the amount may be increased to sixty millions, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the public debt, and provide a sinking fund.

Two hundred federals attacked a scouting party of Confederates, near Windsor, on Blackwater, yesterday, and were repulsed and driven into Suffolk.

The Baltimore American of the 17th says, reliable information has been received from agents to the effect that efforts are being made by the Rebels, to cut Rosecrans' army off from all his supplies, and then crush it. Rosecrans will not move upon Longstreet, until certain expeditions effect the destruction of a Railroad and capture Fort Mifflin.

Mobile, Jan. 21.—The Advertiser and Register has a dispatch dated Jackson, 20th, which says the special correspondent of the Crisis, furnishes a dispatch, dated, Tangipahoa, 20th, which says the New Orleans Picayune, contains an official report of an engagement between the Alabama and United States Gunboat, Hatteras, thirty miles from Galveston. The Hatteras was sunk with all on board, except one officer and five men, who were picked up by the Brooklyn. The Hatteras was an iron-clad, carrying three rifled thirty-two pounders. The Brooklyn pursued the Alabama, but could not catch her.

RICHMOND, Jan. 21.—The Indianapolis correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial says, Indiana is ripe for revolution within her borders. A plot of the Democratic leaders to seize the State Arsenal has been defeated by the vigilance of Gov. Morton and a few others. The establishment of a North-western Confederacy is boldly advocated by the democratic leaders in Indiana.

VALLINGDIGHAN, in the House of Representatives on the 14th, advocated an armistice. The Herald's correspondent says his speech was listened to with the closest attention.

Napoleon did not allude to American affairs in his reply to the diplomatic corps. During his new year's reception when the Emperor passed where Dayton stood, he enquired what news—and on Dayton referring to had news just received, His Majesty replied, he regretted to hear it and hoped it would be better within the year.

## Sinking of the Yankee Gun-boat Hatteras by the Alabama.

Mobile, Jan. 21.—The Advertiser and Register has the following:

GRANADA, Jan. 18.—Five more prisoners captured off the transports, opposite White river, arrived here to-night. They confirm the report of disaffection among the Fed-

eral troops. The separation of Illinois and Indiana from the Yankee Union is freely canvassed and favored by western troops.

JACKSON, Jan. 20.—The special correspondent of the Crisis, publishes the following dispatch:

TANGIPAHOA, Jan. 20.—The New Orleans Picayune contains an official report of an engagement between the Alabama and U. S. gun-boat Hatteras, 20 miles from Galveston. The Hatteras was sunk with all on board except one officer and five men, who were picked up by the Brooklyn. The Hatteras was an iron-clad, carrying three rifled 32-pounders. The Brooklyn was in pursuit of the Alabama, but could not overtake her.

## BLOCKADE AGAIN BROKEN.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Another steamer with a very valuable cargo has arrived safely in a Confederate port.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—The schooner Swift, Capt. Thredcraft, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt, arrived this morning at a Confederate port.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.—The vessel a-shore at the mouth of New River, turns out to be the steamer Dixie, from Nassau, with a cargo of salt. She was chased ashore by a Yankee steamer. The crew will be saved, but the vessel and cargo will probably prove a loss.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—The French steamer Milan, sailed for New York this morning.

## FEDERAL FORCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

RICHMOND, Jan. 22.—It has been ascertained that the Federal force near Jacksonville, North Carolina, consists of two and a half regiments of infantry, six hundred cavalry, and six pieces of artillery, under Col. Emory. They have made no forward movement yet.

## DESERTERS.

HEADQUARTERS C. S. FORCES,  
Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 6th, 1863.

The following named men of the following companies and regiments have deserted from the different posts in the district of Chattanooga:

## FROM CAMP PAROLLO PRISONERS.

Names.	Rank.	Co.	Regiment.
W. H. Laper	private	D.	7th Miss.
John Keadler	"	"	"
James Leonard	"	D.	10th Miss
W. S. Kirkland	"	"	"
A. S. Johnson	sergt.	C.	34th Ga.
J. C. Holt	private	E.	Blythe's Miss.
S. F. Craig	"	"	"
George Fugitt	"	D.	10th
G. M. Murray	"	"	"
J. T. Blackburn	"	E.	29th
Robert McCarty	"	B.	"
William Pat	"	"	"
Henry Monner	"	"	"
N. W. Jarney	"	E.	36th Ala
M. N. Chapman	"	D.	"
W. J. Tinsley	"	"	"
Daniel Turner	corpl	G.	50th Ga
L. A. Waldrup	private	E.	40th "
J. S. Moore	"	"	"
S. S. Price	"	E.	45th Ala
William Baker	"	F.	13th La
John Miller	"	C.	23d "
W. Davis	"	B.	39th Ga
W. D. Stratton	sergt.	A.	39th Ala
Patrick Henry	private	F.	"
J. W. Barker	"	"	"
J. I. Chadwick	"	"	"
D. B. Rucene	"	A.	20th "
I. B. Hockman	"	H.	28th "
J. M. Glover	"	"	31st "
J. C. Ferguson	"	E.	Blythe's Miss.
J. C. Ganser	"	A.	24th "
Henry Love	"	"	"
D. M. Clark	"	"	"
F. J. Foster	"	"	"
C. K. Blakely	"	G.	"
John Wilks	"	"	3d Tenn
J. H. Byers	"	K.	24th Ark
W. J. Watkins	"	"	5th Miss
J. J. Patterson	"	C.	30th "
G. W. Hirt	corpl	G.	"
J. C. Hinkton	private	G.	34th Geo
Frank M. Miller	"	D.	37th Miss
W. Crawford	corpl	"	"
G. Mums	"	A.	"
A. Wallace	"	"	"
J. W. Chamberlain	"	"	"
E. R. Sawyer	"	"	"
A. B. Tarrin	"	"	"
J. J. Jinks	"	"	29th Geo
A. R. Smith	"	K.	41st Geo
A. L. Palmer	sergeant	D.	33d Ala
J. H. Miller	private	"	McCall's 60
M. N. Chapman	"	G.	5d Fla
W. D. Smith	"	"	"
M. L. Lealey	"	"	"
John Wright	"	G.	2d Ark
Andrew Bailey	"	E.	43d Ala
Richard Nance	"	B.	40th Ga
H. V. Coffey	"	"	53d Ala
E. H. Swain	corpl	F.	24th Ala
J. B. Canfield	private	G.	34th Ga
Wm M. Evans	"	E.	26th Tenn
P. Twyer	"	K.	Morgan's cavly
W. Andrews	"	"	59th Ala
E. A. Newton	"	"	"
J. K. Walker	"	"	53 La battery
J. C. Davis	"	A.	4th Conled
J. W. James	"	C.	40th Ga
J. R. Balkcon	"	"	1st Batt Ala
J. Ruggert	"	F.	24th Ark
M. W. Casteel	sergt	"	18th Ark

## FROM POST CHATTANOOGA.

G. R. Meritt	private, Co D.	39th Ala
Edw. Ruffard	sergeant	D.
Robert Case	private	D.
K. M. Yates	"	D.
Henry Hinson	"	D.
John W. Crutcheild	"	D.
John M. Ekins	"	D.
Peter F. Watts	"	D.
Henry Shannon	"	D.
Henry Shadwick	"	D.

## FROM GRAND-HOUSE, CHATTANOOGA.

Saml. Munge	"	"
Robert Sherrod	"	"
W. F. Wilborn	"	"
David Iremann	private	"
W. H. Wooten	"	"
G. S. Rogers	"	"
Isaac Edwards	"	"
J. A. Conley	"	"

## FROM HINGWOOD, GEORGIA.

Wesley Carter	private	A.
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## FROM TUNNEL HILL, GEORGIA.

Andrew Jackson	"	C.
Miss J. Kelly	private	G.
Thos. J. Pinnock	"	H.
Robt. Orr	"	H.

A reward of thirty dollars will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of each of the above named deserters at the jail in Chattanooga.

By order of Brig. Gen. Helm.  
Jan. 20

R. W. McCawley, A. A. Gen.

## Notice to all Subject to Conscription.

OFFICE COMMANDANT OF CONSCRIPTION,  
Knoxville, Jan. 10th, 1863.

I AM authorized by the commanding General to say that as soon as all the conscripts in the different counties have been called to the rendezvous, the railroad, provost and other guards, commanding of them of posts and detachments, will receive orders to arrest all male white citizens of conscript age, who cannot show a certificate of exemption from conscription, a discharge from service by reason of having furnished a substitute in the army, or a detailed transcript of employment in the government service. Hereafter all certificates of exemption granted by enrolling officers will be sent to me for approval. All claims to exemption under the law must be made to the enrolling officer of the district, who will rule the application, with his endorsement, to me.

All persons who may be arrested after this call be rendezvous in the county to which they may belong, will be tried for desertion.

Certificates of exemption on account of disability will be signed by the examining board.

K. D. BLAKE, Lt. Col. C. S. A.,  
Commandant of Conscription.

Jan. 17-1m  
East Tennessee papers copy one month.

## Examinations of Applicants.

For the appointments of Artillery officers for Discharge duty, will, in accordance with paragraph 2, General Order, No. 50, be held near the head quarters of Gen. Bragg, beginning on Jan. 24th.

Applicants for the appointment of Lieutenant will be examined in English, Arithmetic and Ordnance, as contained in the "Field Ordnance Manual." Applicants for the appointment of Captain will be examined, in addition to the above subjects, in the elements of Algebra, Plane Trigonometry, Mechanics and Chemistry applied to ordnance.

The candidates for examination will address their application to the General commanding. When approved, they will be filed with the Chief of Ordnance of the army corps.

W. LINDY BROCK,  
Jan. 16-1m  
Lt. Col. on Ordnance duty.

## \$500 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber Datto, Ga., on the 25th inst. BLAZ, a yellow boy, twenty-four years old, near six feet high, weighs over a hundred pounds, is brown and active—had on a brown cloth coat, brown jeans pants, and leather cap, worn behind and secure—he will try to get to the Tallapoosa. I will pay the above reward for said boy, delivered to me in Talbot.

JAMES LYMAN  
Jan. 16-1m

## AUCTION NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN AUCTION SALE at my store opposite the Post Office on Market street, every Tuesday morning hereafter, at 10 o'clock, commencing next Tuesday 30th inst. Auction sales will be made at any other time when occasion requires.

J. R. WILLY,  
Jan. 16-1m

## NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

NO 102 MAIN ST., LYNNBURG, VA.

The undersigned have associated themselves together under the style and firm of James P. Scott & Co., for the purpose of conducting a general AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS. They have rented that large and elegant building, No. 102 Main street, Lynchburg, Va., lately occupied by Geo. T. Davis & Co., and on the 1st day of December next, will be ready to receive Merchandise of all kinds for private and auction sales. They solicit consignments of Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and other groceries, Bales Cotton and other Fabrics of all grades, Woolen Goods, Hides, Furs and Leather and all other goods usually offered for sale. Their first Auction will take place at an early day in December, of which date notice, with catalogue will be published.

They respectfully refer to the merchants and business men of Richmond, Petersburg, Danville and other cities of the South, whose aid and co-operation will be duly appreciated.

JAMES P. SCOTT,  
HENRY F. BUCHER,  
W. M. H. PARSONS,  
Members of the firm of Scott & E. Parrell

The concern of Brock & Parrell, No. 8 Third street, will continue at the old stand as usual.

## WOOD

I WISH to contract with responsible parties for five hundred cords good, to be delivered at the Clearland railroad.

Jan. 1-2m  
R. F. JONES, Maj. & Com.

JNO. ROBINSON, DANVILLE, VA.

## McDONALD &amp; IRBY,

LYNNBURG, VIRGINIA,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Agents for the sale of

New Orleans sugar and Molasses.

Manufactured and Smoking Tobacco, 22. We invite attention to our market as being the cheapest for tobacco in the state, with great advantages in shipping to interior merchants.

dec. 1-4m

## VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have a farm of some 350 acres of good land, good repairs to rent the present year. Good dwelling, and Negro house, with other necessary conveniences—4 miles of Columbia, Union County, Ga., on the Columbia River, 640 acres in tract, and for sale. Apply to

Jan. 11-2m  
W. A. T. & B. MONTGOMERY

## To the Public.

R. W. CORBIN, still keeps a boarding house a few doors below the Central House, where transient visitors can always be accommodated. Call on him, and judge for yourself.

(Jan. 1-1m)

## TAKEN UP.

AND committed to jail by the military authorities, at Chattanooga, on the 2d of October, 1862, and more recently committed by an acting Justice of the Peace, for the county of Hamilton, Tenn., on the 10th of Dec., 1862, a negro boy, whose name is JAMES, and that he belongs to John Price, of Sparta, White county, Tenn. Said boy is black, 24 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him out of jail.